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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned, they

His Excellency Says No.

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY is of dignified and solemn aspect, but he can grin inwardly. So he must have grinned when he headed a committee of fifteen Democrats that waited upon the Hon. WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS to beg him to reconsider his resolution not to be a candidate for reelection next fall.

The committee knew perfectly well that Governor DougLAS would not reconsider. Governor Douglas knew perfeotly well that the committee didn't want him to reconsider. The performance was a comedietta.

Now the humorous explanation is given that the Governor's family fears that the Democrats will nominate him for President in 1908. So he ducks for

The Democrats could go further and fare worse. As a campaigner and vote getter, Mr. Douglas, an amateur, can double discount most professionals. He believes in tariff revision. He saw a good many Bay Staters restless, pining for reciprocity, infidels as to the sacred inviolability and perfection of the best of all possible tariffs as preached by the Home Market Club. He made an intelligent a d successful canvass on this issue, although he was greatly helped by divers Republican dissatisfactions with Governor JOHN L. BATES, dissatisfactions creditable for the most part to that courageous Republican.

Attorney-General Moody intimates that Mr. DOUGLAS used a good deal of money in his canvass. Mr. Douglas has money to use. He earned it. We don't believe that he ever used a cent of it illegally or corruptly. But naturally the Massachusetts Republicans view him with alarm. Money for elections is a new proposition to them. They wouldn't know what to do with it.

Mr. Douglas has been a mighty good Governor and no respecter of partizans. Consequently the fine edge of his popularity is worn off a little. He is intractable. The Democratic machine has no use for him. Truth is that, as a rule, the Democratic machine quarrels with the rare Democratic Governor, prefers to lose and to wait patiently for the day of Federal patronage. As for the sly old and young foxes of the present Republican machine, some of them plight their faith to reciprocity and at the same time lead by the hand as their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor an irreconcilable protectionist. Others are for reciprocity as a general proposition, but believe it must be approached cautiously. Their motto may be set down as "Unreciprocating reciprocity when the country is ready for it." Fine foxes, and very indisposed to part with their brushes.

The Hon. JOHN R. THAYER of Worcester is said to be the man at whose feet the Democratic handkerchief will be dropped. He has a large, loud voice.

Disquiet in Porto Rico.

Six months ago the Posto Rican House of Delegates gave serious consideration to a measure known as the Medina bill It proposed, in effect, the establishment of the island as an independent Territory under a United States protectorate, the United States to have no voice in Porto Rican affairs beyond the appointment by the President of a civil governor. Briefly, the measure proposed that the government of the island, instead of resembling that of the British colony of Bermuda, as it now does, should have

a system not unlike that of Canada. A more conservative element submitted a substitute memorial proposing the amplification of "the regimen of territorial government" by the conversion of the Executive Council, now appointed by the President, into an elective body. As the House of Delegates had no power to act in the matter the issue subsided for the time.

On July 25, however, there was held in San Juan a non-partizan convention representing all except one of the sixtysix municipal districts of the island. A memorial was adopted for submission but that the control of these matters to Congress. It proposed the substitution of an elected Senate, consisting of meeting alternately in Stockholm and fourteen members, for the present Executive Council appointed by the President. The present heads of departments, the Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of Education and Commissioner of the Interior, were to "continue their present offices under their present titles. but to form no part of the Executive Council." It was further proposed that these officials be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the insular Senate, and not, as now, by the President of the United States without Porto Rican

confirmation. This is a very natural protest against government by men who are in every way, excepting political form, aliens and strangers. It may or may not be wise to heed the protest and grant the request; but certainly those who are now so far under the American flag that they are included in the operations of our tariff laws and are expected to observe our

a larger measure of self-government. nection with the persistent tales of in- the kingdoms; thirdly, that the secesisland, indicate that all is not well with | valid until the Swedish people shall have

our new possession. The late Senator but having adopted one he is in all ways bound to provide for it." Our provision for Porto Rico appears to extend little if anything beyond supplying it with a nurse who may be disturbed by its wails but does little to relieve the cause of its complaints. The present Governor, Mr. BEEKMAN WINTHROP, is be said except that his qualities are negative rather than positive.

The condition of the island is a question of fact and not of assumptions and assertions. The public is misled by statements which show the enormous increase in trade between the island and the United States proper, shown by these statistics:

Our Imports from Porto Rico .. \$2,383.170 \$12,963.483 Our exports to Porto Rico 1,404,004 11.934.978

The truth is, however, that the island is in a worse state, commercially and industrially, than it was before we went there. During the calendar year 1904 her imports amounted to \$14,135,061, and her exports to \$17,043,932, a total of \$31,178,993. A Porto Rican statistician gives the annual average of the total commerce for the years 1891-1895 as \$32,-858,661, and the amount for 1896 as \$37,-952.456.

In a comparison it must be remem bered, too, that six-sevenths of Porto Rico's imports now come from the United States, and that invoice prices are higher than were those of the countries from which she formerly purchased. It is doubtful if the duties imposed on her earlier imports offset the increase in the price on commodities on which she now pays no duties. In the matter of her exports, she has been saved by sugar alone. The prevailing high price of sugar has enabled her planters to cultivate areas which under normal prices could only be cultivated at a serious loss. The free entrance of that sugar to our ports has given her a double advantage. Out of our imports of last year, amounting to \$13,000,000, sugar amounted to \$9,500,000.

The most serious feature in the industrial situation is that many, probably most, of her planters, because of hard times, and doubtless some bad management, are ruinously mortgaged to Spanish usurers. Their condition is similar to that of the Cuban sugar planters a few years ago. High prices, reciprocity and hard work have done much for the relief of the Cubans, and their condition is improving every year; but Porto Rican coffee has not the place in the American market that Cuban sugar has, and unless better attention is given to our "adopted child" her future presents little that is encouraging.

The political impatience of the islanders would be soothed by a fair dose of industrial prosperity.

Will Sweden Resist Norway's Secession?

The events that have taken place at the Riksdag indicate an unwillingness on the part of a large section of the Swedish people to acquiesce in Norway's declaration of independence. Whether, known until a new Riksdag is chosen.

by the Storthing at Christiania King OSCAR II. convoked the Riksdag, and In the export of manufactures there his Ministers, the spokesmen of the would be a better basis for satisfaction so called Liberal party, explained to if the list of general items were larger the people's representatives how they and of larger values. Our export of such thought the crisis should be dealt with. They had advised the sovereign, they said, that no attempt should be made years later it passed the \$200,000,000 to maintain by force the union of the kingdoms. This program, which was denounced not only by members of the Nationalist or so called "Patriotie" party. but also by many Liberals, as one of unconditional and pusillanimous surrender, was referred to a joint committee of both houses, which, after some delay, reported against the ratification of the Ministerial program in its original form and recommended that the Riksdag should sanction the secession of Norway only on certain conditions, which it specified.

Without awaiting the adoption of the report by the Riksdag, the Ministers resigned. Should they be succeeded by Conservatives or Nationalists, such men, for example, as Count L. Douglas, the leader of the Patriotic party and formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, an effort may be made to tighten, instead of relaxing, the bonds of union between the two halves of the Scandinavian peninsula. Count Douglas is known to hold that the Swedes and the Norwegians ought to have not only a common king and common departments of foreign affairs, of commerce and navigation, of war and of navv. should be vested in a Union Parliament. Christiania, and corresponding roughly to the Austro-Hungarian Delegations. It is certain that no such consolidation of the kingdoms could be brought about except by force. If, on the other hand, a new Liberal Ministry should command the confidence of the present Riksdag, or should manage to secure a majority in a new one, it is probable that the conditions of separation defined in the report of the joint committee would be interpreted in such an elastic and conciliatory way as to render them

acceptable to Norway. The important features of the urrangement recommended in the committee's report are, first, the proposal that a neutral zone shall be established on the frontier between Sweden and Norway, and that within this zone the Norwegian fortresses at Kongsvinger and Fredriksten shall be razed; secondly, that Norway's ordinance of secession shall be confirmed in two more succesnational holidays, are not properly to be sive Storthings, making three in all. flouted and criticized because they want a condition which in the judgment of the Riksdag's committee is required by These demonstrations, taken in con- the fundamental act of union between dustrial distress and poverty in the sion of Norway should not be accounted

assented to it by a plebiscite. The last PLATT once said in reference to Cuba named demand, which practically denies that "no man is obliged to adopt a child, the right of secession, will undoubtedly be rejected by the Norwegians, but it would scarcely be pressed by a Liberal Ministry, who could hold office only through the tacit concurrence of the Swedish people in their willingness to let Norway go. It is likely, also, that a Liberal Ministry would accept, by way of compromise, an agreement on Norway's a gentleman against whom nothing can part to refer the question of secession to a new Storthing. Inasmuch, however, as such a plebiscite is really superfluous, in view of the close approach to unanimity on the part of the Norwegians, the Christiania provisional Government would doubtless decline to go through the formality more than once.

Whether the form of government to be established ultimately in Norway will be a constitutional monarchy or a republic is still uncertain. King OSCAR II. is reported to have said in an interview on July 25 that Norway wanted a king of the house of Bernadotte in order to make it appear to the world that Sweden condoned an act of treachery. He would never, he added, allow a member of his family to occupy the Norwegian throne, unless Sweden should ask it, and he hoped and believed that she would not demand of him such a sacrifice. Of the Danish Prince, who s married to a member of the English royal family, we hear much less now than we did when Norway's secession was proclaimed. According to the Stockholm correspondent of the London Daily Mail, the Kaiser's recent visit to the Czar was prompted partly by the former's wish to obtain the Russian sovereign's consent to the accession of a Hohenzollern prince to the throne of Norway. It is natural enough that WILLIAM II. should desire to gain control, indirectly if not directly, of Norway's harbors on the North Sea, as well as those which command the entrance to the Baltic, but it seems incredible that NICHOLAS II. would help his German kinsman to acquire such coigns of vantage, unless, indeed, some equivalent concession should be promised him. We know of no concession that really would be equivalent, except one of the Norwegian harbors near Tromso.

Our Export of Manufactured Goods.

An increase of \$57,000,000 over the preceding year is a gratifying exhibit in our export trade statistics. Taken by itself, the sum calls for an imposing row of ciphers, even in these days when millions are counted as thousands were a few years ago. It is particularly gratifying to note that the increase is represented, practically in its entirety, by the export of wares classed as manufactures.

Exports of iron and steel exceeded those of 1904 by \$23,000,000; sales of copper increased \$25,000,000; those of cotton cloth, chiefly in the China market, increased \$22,000,000. Other items show increase, but there are still others which show a decrease. In fact, outside of a very limited number of items, our ex-Stockholm since the convocation of port sales show no very striking increase for a number of years.

Our export sales of agricultural and food products take very good care of themselves. We produce an abundant however, the opposition to the program supply for our home needs, and find a originally formulated by King OSCAR II. ready market for our residue. We and his late Ministers reflects the feeling | could sell more if we increased our surof a majority of the voters cannot be plus. As it is our own fault that the surplus is no greater than it is, there The Legislature should have been called It will be remembered that soon after is no ground for reasonable complaint the secession of Norway was proclaimed on the score of our export sales in the department of agriculture.

wares touched the \$100,000,000 point for the first time in 1876. Twenty mark. Last year it overlapped \$500,-000,000. The actual increase of the last decade has been notable; yet, when such items as copper, lard and mineral oil are taken from the list, and the remainder is measured in its relation to our total output, the increase becomes almost insignificant. From that point of view it is doubtful if our exports are holding their own.

Our information as to our annual output of manufactured goods comes only through the decennial census. It is probable that the value of our output for this year will be \$3,000,000,000 greater than it was in 1900. Compared with that, our increase of less than \$100,000,000 during the same term in export sales seems rather petty.

Statesmen in Music.

At times the Hon. JOE CANNON has seemed a little harsh, if not positively compact of jars; and yet we always felt that he was full of hidden melodies.

He is. He has just been set to music. FANCIULLI'S "splendid band" is playing 'Our Uncle Joe" at Wonderland Park, Danville, amid "a torrent of applause." The music, written by Signor FANCIULLI, is described as "bright and catchy." So the measure of Uncle JoE's fame runs

Now will not Signor FANCIULLI write something grand and plaintive, wistful and tender, sweet and solemn, on the Skyscraper Statesman? Something that has in it the waving of pines, the swaying of poplars, the weeping of willows, the tremulous waver of silver maple leaves, the gravity of cypress and the

melancholy swish of cemetery grasses? Mr. CANNON begins the grand march. All our statesmen will want to be set to music; but we are sure that none other has so much music in him, none other can pour forth notes so mellow and magnificent as the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS.

A Montreal paper assumes, with what eems to be fair justification, that the next Canadian census, in 1911, will show a population of 7,000,000, or practically that of the United States in 1811. This recalls the prediction of Sir WILFRID LAURIER that Canada will be to the twentieth century what the United States was to the nineteenth. Beginning with about 7,000,000 people in 1810, our own population increased 24,000,000 during the next fifty years. Even if Canada grows in the next half century with only a half of that rapidity, its population in 1960 will be 20,000,000. In the last two years Canada has received

265,000 immigrants, and accordingly the THE FOOTBALL RULES FOR 1903. estimate of the Montreal paper of a Canadian immigration of 100,000 yearly for the next fifty years is conservative. If Canada's area available for settlement should be filled up with a population equal in density to one-half that of our South Atlantic, North Central and South Central States in 1900, she would have a population of 28,000,000 in 1960. This Canadian prospect raises the question: If the Canada of to-day, with 6,000,000 people, is so good a customer of ours, what are to be the relations between the United States and a Canada of 10,000,000 and eventually 20,-000,000 people?

Cardinal GIBBONS, as quoted by the New York Herald, looks on "the evil of divorce as a greater evil than corporate corruption; because corporate corruption rights itself by its own wrong"—that is, it provokes the publicity of an exposure. The Cardinal, however, questions the practicability of the plan of social ostracism of the divorced which has been proposed by the very earnest Roman Catholic women banded together as the "Daughters of the Faith." Is not the publicity which is making corporate corruption so dangerous to personal reputations having something of the same result as respects fashionable divorces? Is not the current exposure of the vanity of the social climber and pretender having a good moral effect also? Is it not tending to increase the value of genuinely deserved distinction and to impose on self-advertisement the painful penalty of public ridicule? Will not the rush to get into published and pictured lists of the "smart set" be diminished hereafter? Exposure is working a cure all round.

A little voice cheeps plaintively out of the dusty chambers of oblivion. It seems that the Hon. BILLY MASON still breathes the vital air of Chicago: and he names the Hon. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER as the Republican candidate for President in 1908. A little thing, but it will vex Mr. FORAKER.

That joyous, if at times oversubtle, humorist, the Hon. WILLIAM EATON CHAND-LER, is enjoying himself to the top of his bent. He writes "Approved" upon the Townsend-Esch bill, not, apparently, because he cares a rap about freight rates but because "if national control of rail-roads is allowed • • there will be no Jim Crow' cars." This sudden dislocation of the expected continuity of thought, this utter incongruity and surprise, are of the essence of humor. Indeed, Mr. CHANDLER, while he is a wit too, is entitled to be called the chief of living Yankee humorists.

The Hon. JEFF DAVIS, Governor of Arkansas, is eager to be a Senator in Congress and is making a characteristically spirited campaign. This extract from one of his speeches illustrates the chastened sobriety of his style:

"The idea of ---, the sleek, shrewd scoundrel. and —, the great, big, lubberly, beefy beast, con-trolling the Arkansas Legislature and selling it out The best thing you can do with that State House is to put a can of dynamite under it and blow it up. Mr. Davis is already an orator and a statesman of national fame, and his only

political danger is found in his excessive conservatism and caution. The interview between the Hon. JOHN WEAVER of Philadelphia and the Hon.

Tom Johnson of Cleveland is described candidly by the latter Mayor: " I offered him my advice on anything he might

" He said there wasn't anything just now that he needed my advice on." So Tom departed, taking with him his untapped tank of wisdom. But Mayor WEAVER has the address and knows where to inquire for anything he wants to know.

Massachusetts is inhospitable. The Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles of Ottawa craved leave to march across Boston with their firearms. A cruel statute forbids. in extra session and the Own Rifles should have been permitted to carry themselves. How many foreign countries the full quota of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has invaded with side arms and pocket arms. Loaded to the muzzle, it has driven, when it couldn't walk, through Paris, London, Quebec, a hundred capitals. International comity is little understood in

Massachusetts. The Hon ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE. Governor of Wisconsin now and Senator from Wisconsin on demand, had to stand up in an Illinois Central train. He says that he would like to "have a hand in hanging" its president. This seems somewhat of a drastic form of railway regulation. but doubtless Mr. LA FOLLETTE knows his

Mayor Dunne will shortly lecture on municipal wnership before Boston Democrats.—Louisville

He is a good speaker, but the man the public wants to hear on the subject of municipal ownership is plain dealing JAMES DALRYMPLE of Glasgow.

Mr. Thomas Watson's advice to the public is to burn its money rather than put it into one of the old line life insurance companies.—Esteemed con-A good old man, sir; he will be talking.

It is not his fault if his language is too redheaded. How can he keep cool, sitting, as he must, in the flerce light that beats from his bright bronze poll? Besides, he is surcharged with literary emotion.

An Adverb of Mr. Garland's.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While you are on the subject of correct English, will you please explain this sentence in Mr. Hamlin Garland's "Tyranny of the Dark." page 216: "Then I was invited by the 'controls'-so Clarke said-to come up and sit beside the medium, which I did very I can find no such use of the word loathly

NEWARK, July 26. "Loathly" for "reluctantly," "unwillingly,"

is found in all respectable dictionaries.

English Traits. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: As a specimer f intended rime, the following from London Punch of July 12, 1905, is something of a curio:

We heave an unctuous an The Englishman's inherent traits. NEW YORK, July 26. J. A. BENBOW. The British pronunciation of "trait" is "tray.

Railway Accidents-A Suggestion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Upon reading the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the railway accidents occurring during the las year, something more than 15,000, this thought struck me: Why not have alongside of the well known box in railway coaches bearing the legend "Ax, Bar and Saw, Break the Seal," a glass covered ox containing "first aid" supplies, with which the injured could be temporarily treated when accidents

SCRANTON, Pa., July 26. Cynic and Graft.

Diogenes was hunting for an honest man. "All out of that, but we can give you something just as good," we reply, "How would an investi-gated, vindicated one do?" Deaf to our offers, the philosopher trekked on

The Hand of Custom. Stella-So you think he has been engaged before? Bella-Yes; he didn't stick himself on the pin is

Unhappy Medium. Visitor-How old are you. Johnny! Johnny-I'm too big to cry and not big enough to make anybody else cry.

With the appearance of the football rule book for the season of 1905 the interest of the college athletic world is projected forward definitely to the coming campaign.

In spite of the hubbub and to-do over the game and the insistent demand for change, the football legislators have gone on their way serenely and have aimed rather at strict interpretation than at "anything that will affect the detail of the play itself." The main points of play affected are the snapping of the ball by the center, attempts to draw opponents offside, the "downing" of the ball, the entry of substitute players and side line coaching. These changes, it will be noticed, are all directed at the morals of the game.

Rules 19 and 20 present what appears to rement which imposes a terment which imposes in requirements upon merchant vesting the first lays down the law that "any player may throw, pass or bat the ball in any direction except toward his opponents' goal." A "down" is always to be declared by the blowing of the referee's whistle; and "in order to prevent the prevalent stealing of the ball, the referee shall blow his whistle immediately when the forward progress of the ball is certainly stopped by a backward pass, permissible under the terms of Rule 19, why was not the direction completed by some such phrase as "by the side not in possession of the ball"? The intention of the ruling, however, is plain and will be generally understood. Complex and voluminous as the rules already are, our only wonder is that referees and umpires competent to apply them in the excitement of a big game can be found.

The rules committee is headed by the veteran Walter Camp, and it may be assumed that under such direction the game will be kept as its lovers would have it. Still, the suggestion might be made to the captains and coaches, who will spend the remaining weeks of the summer in studying the rules of the war game and developing its strategy for the season of 1905, that a little more of the good old fashioned "open play," a little less of the war game and developing its strategy for the season of 1905, that a little more of the good old fashioned "open play," a little less of the war game and developing its strategy for the season of 1905, that a little more of the good old fashioned "open play," a little less of the war game and developing its strategy for the season of 1905, that a little more of the good old fashioned "open play," a little less of the worder freight train collision style, would be acceptable to the crowds the reader unskilled in their technical in-

less of the modern freight train collision style, would be acceptable to the crowds in the stands. The doughty heroes of the chalked field may despise the bleacher crowd, but from the pockets of those who watch and cheer comes the money that keeps the merry game agoing.

Dividends on Life Insurance Policies. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is probable that there is no article for sale in this country concerning which the average buyer is so ignorant as the life insurance policy. A shrewd business man of my ac quaintance told me recently that he held four policies, three of which he had never looked at. A dishonest agent would have little difficulty in deceiving from a half to three-quarters of his clients in matters plainly

Certain technicalities are unavoidable, and not one life insurance man in a hundred could properly define "reserve," although it is glibly enough talked about. The most progressive companies, however, are constantly striving for greater simplicity in the wording of their policies, and there seems to be no valid reason for so general an ignorance on

the subject.

The mathematics of insurance is complicated and the calculation of premiums and dividends demands technical knowledge of a high order. The recent discussion of the management of one of the and dividends demands technical knowledge of a high order. The recent discussion of scandals in the management of one of the larger companies has brought into the field many writers whose acquaintance with the basic principles is superficial at best.

Lower rates and higher dividends are demanded with an insistence not altogether justifiable. If the impartial critic will study the results of an average policy on the much maligned "deferred dividend plan," at an average age, say 35, he will find that the policy at its maturity or at the end of the premium paying period may be surrendered for cash in an amount generally exceeding the sum of the premiums paid. In other words, the protection has cost the insured the interest on his money or less—a fairly satisfactory transaction.

his money or less—a fairly satisfactory transaction.

Many of the most prominent buyers of life policies have lately been taking them on the non-participating plan. The wisdom of this is open to question. A recent comparison of non-participating with annual dividend policies made by the actuary of a large company showed that on life and limited payment life policies, which form the bulk of any company's business, the advantage began to show on the side of the participating policy after about the twelfth year.

The Individual buyer should base his judgment in this matter on a consideration of his age and his family record for longevity.

It should be remembered that a company conducted on the mutual plan could not write an exclusively non-participating business, as

an exclusively non-participating business, as under policies of this class the insured are precluded from any share in the profits of the

precluded from any snare in the profile of the organization.

Again, the "load" which is added to all pet premiums must be large enough to allow for such contingencies as adverse mortality experience and depreciation of securities. Any gain from the reverse of these conditions is apportioned to dividends under participating policies. What fair distribution could be made of them in a purely non-participating business? NEWARK, July 27.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Of what is probably the primal fact in the matter of the sub way heat I have not yet seen mention in the publi-

prints.

That is, the great amount of exposed iron, giving to the subway, when well heated, all the efficacy of a furnace. In this fact, no doubt, lies the ex-planation of the disappointment of the popular explanation of the coolness of a grotto-merely the difference of action toward heat of iron and of earth and rock. A cave needs no ventilation air current to be. as it is, always much cooler than

It seems difficult to find the cure, but the fire step is to have a clear understanding of the cause believe a paint, concrete or other covering of the from which would be especially resistant to hear radiation would make much difference in the temper sture of the tunnel. Experiments and tests along

How About the Maine?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial in regard to the numerous "accidents" in the navy "since the Spanish war" leads me to inquire why The investigation into that affair was certainly of a piece with the other investigations to which you refer, and I think it is time that we manfully faced the truth, that the blame of this has bee on utterly inadequate evidence, and that Why is not the Maine raised and the question

A STUDENT. NEW YORK, July 27.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Poor old "Hempstead"! Tears came unbidden to my eyes when I read his letter about the boarding house chickens. Those chickens are of the centiped strain, and I have eaten my share. He should rise up, get married and forsake the ways of boarding house life. A good wife will never buy a chicken with more than two legs, unless, of course, she stands in with

GREENPOINT, July 26. Old Wabash Christened With Water. From the Boston Transcript. We learn that the Hartford was not the only

vessel of the old navy that was christened with water. When the Wabash was launched at the Philadelphia yard, fifty years ago or thereaboute a decenter of Wabsah River water was employed. It was brought to Philadelphia by a Philadelphian who had been temporarily in what was called "the West" in those days, and who is still alive to tell the tale. The Wabash was a famous ship in her day, and carried Dupont's flag at the battle of

Will Import Bulls for the Fights. From the Mexican Herald. All the bulls used in the Mexico ring this year will be imported from Spain. Every effort will be made to make this year's fights the best in the his

Port Royal.

Vacation in Siddim. Sunday School Teacher-Now, Johnny, who was Johnny-The only man who left the city on account of heat while his wife stayed behind.

THE BENNINGTON DISASTER. The Opinions and Conclusions of a Mari-

time Critic. From the American Syren and Shipping. The deplorable disaster on the United States warship Bennington could not have occurred on any merchant steamer; it, would not have occurred had the navy system regard to the care and operation machinery been half as good as that which obtains in any merchant service; it would not have been conceivable had a similar system in regard to engineers in charge on naval ships been in force as is maintained in every merchant line. It may be further remarked that had the condition of the Bennington's boilers, as reported, been known to exist on any merchant steamer no crew

could have been got to stay on board of her. It is certainly extraordinary that a Government which imposes all sorts of stringent inspection requirements upon merchant vessels does not in its department of the navy

wise have occurred. Whatever may have been the cause, however, is practically immaterial now.

Secretary Bonaparte will find that in merchant steamers engines and boilers are continuously and repeatedly inspected by the surveyors to Lloyd's and kindred institutions in order to maintain their class, whereas the navy is a law unto itself in regard to inspection. It will also be found that the merchant services which are most efficiently managed are likewise most economically managed, both in regard to machinery and men; the regular limited staff of the engine room consequently know every smallest part of their machinery, and there is no danger of "too many cooks spoiling the broth" as there is with a large crew in a warship. Indeed, so excellent has the policy been found of carrying a minimum of an efficient crew in a steamer, that it may be well worthy of consideration whether it might not be advisable to adopt in the navy somewhat the system of a merchant line, having a permanent minimum force for each ship, the men of which shall be entrusted absolutely with the care, maintenance and operation of the vessel, and not to be interfered with by the members of any auxiliary force carried for fighting purposes. Until some such thorough reforms are effected we cannot be said to possess a satisfactory and reliable navy.

The Evil and the Good.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. It is not to the point to spend time deploring present day degeneracy and despairing of the outcome. Neither comfortable blind optimism nor the pessimism of your corre-Without doubt there is a too prevalent toleration of immorality-an admiration of dishonesty so long as it keeps within the law enviable place which a well fed and unctuous Equitable Pecksniff holds in the minds of the bulk of our citizens, in spite of the fact that probably he has kept out of the law's reach.

speaks volumes for the saving point of view Does your correspondent see no light? There are yet seven thousand who have not bowed and as potent to-day as ever it was. Dispresent day financiers are in their graves.

But this has not to do with our main business—of clean living, of abhorring the lesser choice-erring, if err we must, on the side of straitlacedness.

NEW YORK, July 26. A Journeyman Plumber's Discovery of the

Root of All Evil. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: A journeyman plumber, 55 years old, would like to be able to write like "A Plumber's Helper," whose letter appears in to-day's Sun, and upon which you so wisely comment editorially. Were I thus able, the sub-ject upon which I would write is one that both on sense and logic seem to prove lies at the root of most if not all of the evils cor so bitterly nowadays. I mean the subject of saloon legalization for revenue. Please note, not n. for that is another subject of very much

The public conscience which permits, year after year, the licensing of the hundreds of thousands of saloons that exist and do their dreadful work in every quarter of the land, for license fees, thus making debauchery and crime a chief source from which to derive State and national revenues, must

indeed be "seared with a hot iron. It is a good time now for the pot to stop calling 000 a year from her people's degradation and eternal ruin, and most other States a large amount, it is upon the "body politic." NEWARE, July 26. A JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER.

Drugs and Drink Ruining Southern Negroes.

that drugs and drink are fast working the

From the Atlanta Constitution.
We know nothing as to what the forthcoming Government report will say on the prevalence of of the South and the relation of these vices to the serious labor problem confronting this section but we do know, as every Southerner who com in employment contact with the negro knows

of many of the race and making the so called negro It requires no sociologist to note the very apparent effects of "cocain sniffing" and mean whisky on a surprisingly large per cent. of the negro por The housewife, even, in her problem of keeping a fairly capable servant longer than the arrival of the first payday is frequently confronted with the dire work of the drug vice on female members of the race, and the employer of labor of all kinds is constantly on the lookout for "done While this condition is more prevalent among "town" negroes, it is spreading to the country negroes, and it accounts somewhat for the growing

tendency of the negro to desert his rural cabin and ock to the slums of Southern cities.

The moral leaders of the negro race in the South the colored preachers, teachers and right thinking colored people generally—recognize the danger from this source and are especially exerting the selves to combat the evil.

Paul Jones's Standard for the Navy Officer.

From the Navy League Journal.

In a letter which he wrote to Joseph Hewes. chairman of the Marine Committee of the Con nental Congress, on Sept. 14, 1775, Paul Jones briefly set forth what an officer commanding a United States naval vessel should be in character, mental attainments and deportment. Upon his tomb should be inscribed the paragraph from this letter epitomizes the requirements of the service which he adorned and that should stimulate every midshipman to adopt his standards. He said:
"It is by no means enough that an officer of the
navy should be a capable mariner. He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be as well a gentleman of liberal educati refined manners, punctilious courtesy and nicest sense of personal honor."

> Loves of the Oceans. Now Uncle Sam so kindly Would bring about a match; And those who know the parties Declare them both a catch.

They long have lived as neighbors, Without a word to say-The peaceful chap, Pacific. And Miss Atlantic, gay.

Yet will their love run smoothly? It hardly seems discreet To make a breach between them MCLANDBURGH WILOO ATTACKS A LEGISLATURE.

Building Loan Delegates Listen to an Outraged Philadelphian.

Addison B. Burk of Philadelphia talked on "Dealing With a Boss Ridden Legis. lature" at the concluding session of the United States League of Cooperative and

Building Loan Associations at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. Loan association men, he said, were unable to obtain a hearing from committees of both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburg last winter until they appealed to Israel W. Durham, "the recognized boss of Philadelphia and ruler with Senator Penrose of the Legislature of Pennsylvania." Then, Mr. Burk said, they

got a fair hearing and were successful
"No more contemptible body of alleged
legislators," he continued, "ever assembled
than the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1905, One or two members declined to obey orders, but the Legislature as a whole was so thoroughly boss ridden that the members did not know how to vote unless they bers did not know how to vote unless they had received explicit orders, and were sometimes required to reverse their action in most humiliating fashion."

Fred Cyrus Leubuscher, president of the Metropolitan League, spoke on "The Tariff Tax on Homes." He advocated abolition of all duties on building material abolitant description asking that

and introduced a resolution asking that Congress be petitioned to that effect. The resolution was referred to a special committee, which will report at the next convention.

Officers were elected as follows: Presi-Officers were elected as follows: President, F. D. Kingsbury, Corning, N. Y.; first vice-president, Charles F. Bentley, Grand Island, Neb.: second vice-president, J. N. C. Shumway, Taylorsville, Ill.; third vice-president, W. G. Weeks, New Heria, La.; treasurer, Joseph K. Gamble, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio; assistant secretary, Jay W. Sutton, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

ZIONISTS CELEBRATE

Anniversary of Dr. Herzi's Death With Parade, Meetings and Red Fire.

The Américan Federation of Zionists celebrated the opening of the Zionist Congress at Basle and the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Theodore Herzl, founder of the movement, all over the East Side, last night.

Services were held in every synagogue and Jewish school. The streets were bright with red fire and astir with the parading of all the Zionist clubs in New York and

of all the Zionist clubs in New Tork and Brooklyn.

About 200 reserves, under command of Inspector Hogan and Acting Captain Northrup, were out to preserve order.

The parade formed at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. About a thousand Zionists, headed by the Zion Guard, were in line. The American flag and the national flag of Zion, blue and white with the Zionists five-pointed star, were borne in

Zionists' five-pointed star, were borne in the van. The paraders marched through streets packed with applauding Hebrews, who burned red fire and Roman candles.

who burned red fire and Roman candles.

The line of march was East Broadway to Market, to Madison, to Jackson to Rivington, to Cannon, to Broome, to Eldridge, to Rivington, to Pitt, to East Broadway and Terrace Lyceum.

After the parade meetings were held at Terrace Lyceum, Rutgers Square, Pitt and East Broadway and 67 East Broadway, at which Dr. Radin, Adolf Nathanson, L. Frachtenburg, M. Guttman and other L. Frachtenburg, M. Guttman and other prominent Zionists lauded their dead leader and prophesied success for the movement.

LARGER BARGE CANAL LOCKS. Canal Board Decides That They Shall Be

45 Feet Wide and 12 Feet Deep. ALBANY, July 27 .- The State Canal Board to-day decided that the locks of the barge canal system shall be 45 feet in width and 12 feet deep. The original plans provided for locks 28 feet in width. The new locks will permit of the passage of barges which now reach the seaboard through the Canadian canal system. The board was divided on the proposition. Interests in Buffalo opposed it and asked for a postponement of a final determination until September. The majority of the board, however, be-lieved that the matter had been considered sufficiently and decided to dispose of it to-day. The vote was 6 for and 1 against the change, State Treasurer Wallenmeier voting in the negative. The change of plans was recommended by the State Board of Advisory Engineers and was indorsed of Advisory Engineers and was indorsed by the Barge Canal Association of Greater New York.

is due, it is said, to the position of the grain interests of that city. If lake steamers could reach the port of New York through the canal and Hudson River the grain elevator interests of Buffalo would lose considerable business. Buffalo has always opposed a canal improvement which would make the rehandling of grain at that port unnecessary. The original plan would have made certain that no lake boats of ordinary capacity could navigate the barge canal.

MAY BEGENTILE-MORMON CLASH.

Bitter Fight Over the Uintah Indian Lands

That Are to Be Opened to Settlement. WASHINGTON, July 27 .- By the President's proclamation opening to settlement the Uintah Indian Reservation, comprising over a million acres in the State of Utah, the Gentile and Mormon question in that State has been brought to an acute stage. The Gentiles insist that the Mormons are trying to discourage "homesteaders" from other States from registering for the draw-

other States from registering for the drawing that is to occur next month, with the intention of giving the Mormons residing in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho the advantage. So bitter has the fight become that Gentiles are pouring petitions in upon the President, demanding the removal of W. A. Richards, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Mr. Richards, who left to-day for Utah to give his personal attention to the registration, which will begin on Aug. I. believed that the lands in the reservation are not so valuable as might be represented, and to prevent a rush and consecuent disand to prevent a rush and consequent dis-appointment he issued an official statement pointing out the arid condition of the country. This was construed by certain Gentiles as officially aiding the Mormons, and Mr. Richards's official head is demanded.

The registration for the drawing will begin Aug. 1 at Provo, Vernal and Price, three points in Utah, and at Grand Junction in Colorado. It is feared that there may be a Gentile-Mormon clash and there has been talk of asking for Federal troops

NOT A CENT FOR THE CZAR. Fortune of a Russian Priest Will Stay in

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 27 .- The Czar of Russia has met with defeat in his efforts to get possession of the estate of the Rev. Joseph Alexis Lenarkiewicz, a Russian priest, who died in this county leaving property worth \$75,000. Register Herb to-day approved of the action of James Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia, administrator of the estate,

who ignores the Czar.

After paying all the debts and adjusting the estate, Administrator Fitzpatric ports a balance of \$75,379.57, which we equally divided between the broth the deceased priest and Archbish Ryan of Philadelphia. At the tim death of the Rev. Mr. Lenarkies brother of the deceased attempted to re-cover the entire estate, but there were certain debts held by the Church which have been proven, so an amicable adjustment was effected.

Administrator Fitzpatrick is a Pulla-

delphia attorney and was the special repre-sentative of Archbishop Ryan in the settle-Deputy Commissioner Lind ley Made a Captain.

Deputy Police Commissions Lindsley, who has been a Lieutenant for some years in Company A of the Tweffd Regiment, has been elected Captain be succeed Robert M. Parkar, who has been appointed Commissary of the regiment.

This Country.